Form Approved REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE OMB No. 0704-0188 Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS. 1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 2. REPORT TYPE 3. DATES COVERED (From - To) 02-02-2012 **Briefing Charts** 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER **5b. GRANT NUMBER Hydrocarbon Boost Technology for Future Spacelift** 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER 6. AUTHOR(S) 5d. PROJECT NUMBER Richard Cohn 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER 50260651 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC) AFRL/RZSE 4 Draco Drive Edwards AFB CA 93524-7160 9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC) 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S AFRL/RZS NUMBER(S) 5 Pollux Drive Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048 AFRL-RZ-ED-VG-2012-022 12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Distribution A: Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. PA# 12079. 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES To be presented at the NRC Review of Reusable Booster System, Colorado Springs, CO, 15 Feb 2012. 14. ABSTRACT The AFRL liquid engine mission is developing the technology trade space for high performance, affordable rocket engines. This can be accomplished by increasing design space – not point designs; integrated technology demonstrators; and a systems engineering approach – tech selection and execution. Tools need to be developed to enable model driven development that will replace empirically-based tools with physics-based tools, enable new technologies, and reduce development costs. Technology may be developed during engine cycle via oxygen-rich staged combustion, expander, and innovative cycles – Ex-Hex, and Aerospike. Or it may be developed within the component, in hydrostatic bearings, combustion stability and ignition.

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PFRSON







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Hydrocarbon Boost Technology for Future Spacelift

15 Feb 2012

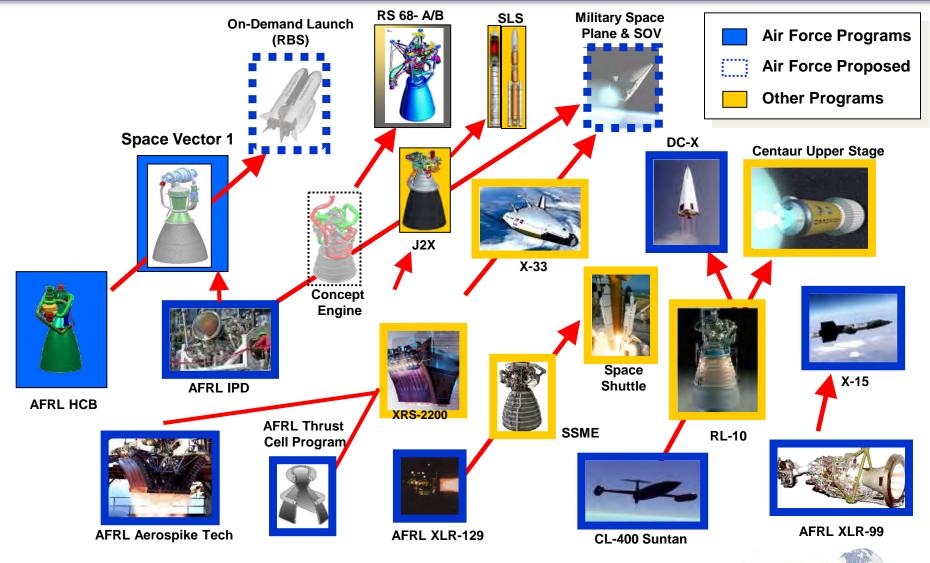
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Propulsion Directorate
Air Force Research Laboratory





AFRL Edwards Rocket Site: Liquid Rocket Technology Development







AFRL Liquid Engine Mission Developing the Technology Trade Space



- Develop the trade space for high performance, affordable rocket engines
 - Increase design space not point designs
 - Integrated technology demonstrators
 - Systems engineering approach tech selection and execution
 - Develop the tools enable model driven development
 - Replace empirically-based tools with physics-based tools
 - Enables new technologies
 - Reduces development costs
 - Develop the technology
 - Cycle
 - Oxygen-rich staged combustion
 - Expander
 - Innovative cycles Ex-Hex, Aerospike
 - Component
 - Hydrostatic Bearings
 - Combustion Stability
 - Ignition

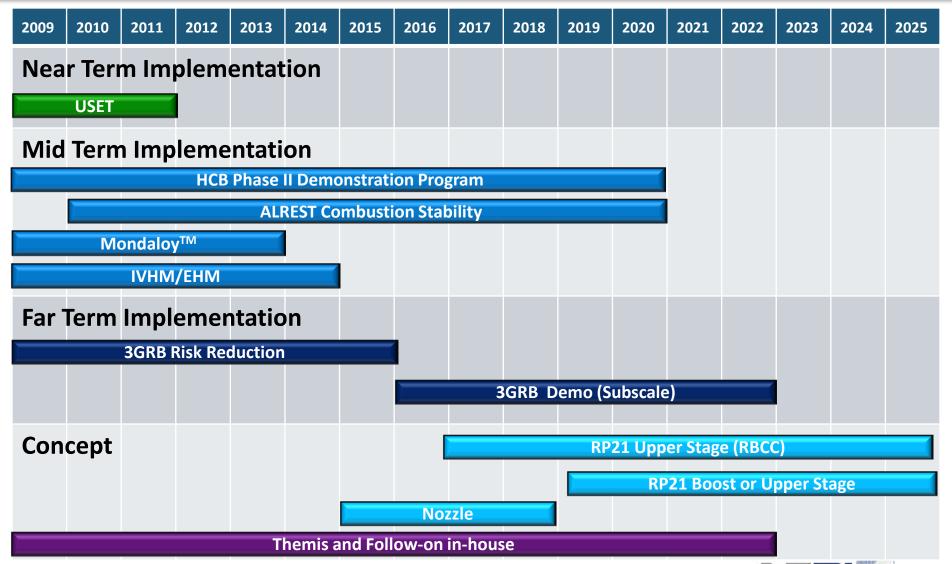




AFRL/RZSE LRE Roadmap

As of FY12 PB



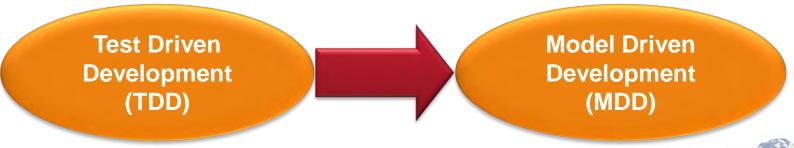




Drive Towards Model Driven Development



- Industry standard modeling, simulation, and analysis tools need to be updated
 - Existing empirically based tools require hundreds of tests
 - Could not handle new technologies like hydrostatic bearings
 - Major contributor to failure of prior R&D tech demo effort
 - Industry losing greybeard design and analysis experience
 - Current computational capabilities enable physics-based tools
 - Testing drives the cost of rocket programs
 - Necessary
 - Need to be smart

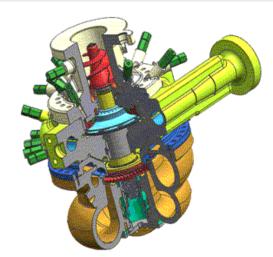




Upper Stage Engine Technology



- Liquid Rocket Engine development has utilized TDD process
 - The RL-10: 707 pre-flight test firings
 - SSME: 4,566 component tests on 56 different engines
 - The F-1 Engine development cost: \$2.77 Billion (2007 \$)
- USET developed MDD tools
 - Demonstrated liquid hydrogen turbopump
- Completed test campaign
 - 29 tests-Steady and transient performance, pump mapping, suction performance, cavitation testing
 - 332 instruments—most highly instrumented turbopump ever!!!





Models validated on USET are being used on HCB and provide critical risk reduction for EELV



Hydrocarbon Boost Overview



- Demonstrator pursuing performance and operability goals
 - Expendable and reusable
 - Tech applicable and necessary for both applications
- Develops crit tech for domestic LOX/RP ORSC rocket engines
 - Ensures domestic sources
 - 250k lbs skid-based demo
 - Optimized for data collection
 - Scalable to 1.6 Mlbf thrust
- 14 year, funding limited effort
 - System testing completes in FY19
 - Prime contractor: Aerojet
- Cost-effective, MDD



HC Boost establishes a new SOTA in Domestic LOX/Kerosene Engines





Hydrocarbon Boost State of the Industry and Program Goals

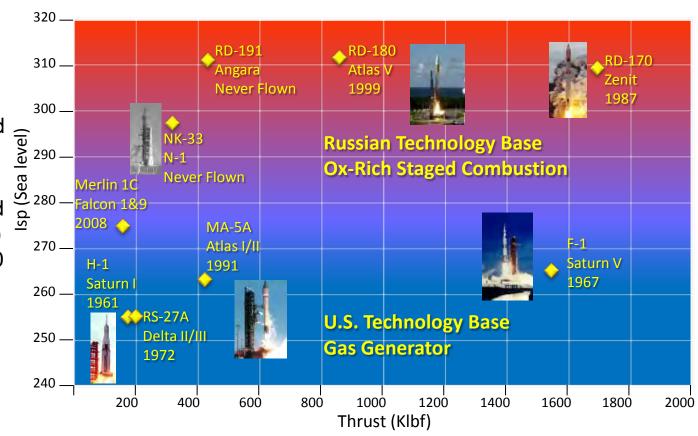


Domestically

- No large domestic HC engines
 - > 250 klbf thrust
- NASA HC efforts ended in 2005
 - RS-84 & TR-107
- Space-X has integrated
 9 GG LREs (Merlin 1C)
 - Demonstrated 6/2010
 - Designed for re-use

Internationally

 RD-151 (de-rated RD-191) reusable engine flown on Naro-1



HCB Upgrades the Domestic Technology Base



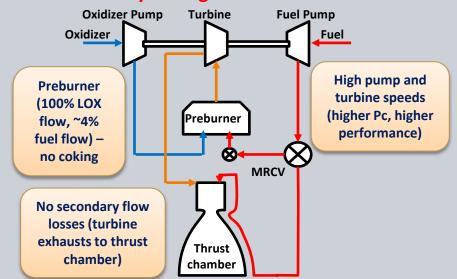


What is Oxygen-Rich Staged Combustion?



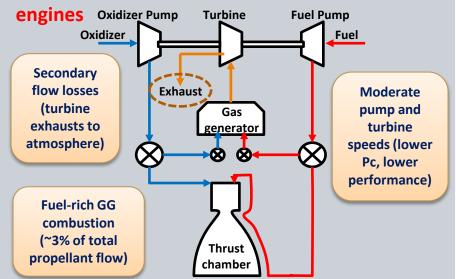
Staged Combustion Cycle

- High flow, high pressure preburner powers pumps
- Ox-rich staged combustion pioneered by Russia maximum performance cycle
- Challenging environments with hot oxidizer flows (e.g. metallurgy)
- U.S. has never produced a LOX/HC staged combustion cycle engine



Gas Generator (GG) Cycle

- Low flow, low pressure gas generator powers pumps
- Relatively simple design
- Heritage to 1950's and 1960's U.S. engines (Delta, Atlas, Titan, Saturn)
- U.S. has extensive experience in both LOX/LH2 and LOX/HC GG engines, including recent Falcon



ORSC is a higher performance cycle, providing a smaller launch vehicle or an increase in delivered payload



HCB Goals Jointly Developed through IHPRPT



GOALS	HCB Demo
Isp* (seconds) Sea Level/Vacuum	+15%
Thrust to Weight* Sea Level/Vacuum	+62%
Production Cost	-50%
Failure Rate	-75%
Mean Time Between Replacement (Cycles)	defined
Mean Time Between Overhaul (Cycles)	defined
Turnaround time (hrs)	defined
Throttle range	defined
Sustainability	Must derive from sustainable materials and processes

- Integrated High Payoff Rocket
 Propulsion Technology
 - Develops goals for Rocket Tech
 - Liquids, Solids, & Spacecraft
 - 3-phased tech development
 - Began in 1996
- Steering Committee
 - OSD and NASA Hq Co-Chair
 - OSD
 - DoD Services
 - NASA
 - Industry
- Semi-Annual Meetings
- Goal: Achieve TRL 5

HCB Provides a Reusable, Robust, and High Performance Engine Required for Current and Future Spacelift Concepts



Systems Engineering Approach to Operational HC Engine Development







Concept Design



Subscale /
Rig Testing
TRL 4



Component Testing



Integrated Engine Cycle Testing (250K)





TRL 6

Prototype Engine (430K/860K)



Vision Engine

Component TRL – Green System TRL – Purple

Flight-weight Engine (860K)

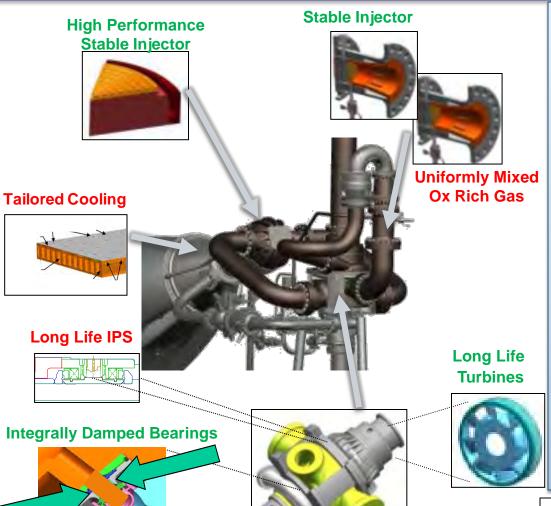
TRL 9





HCB Demonstration Engine





Engine Level Technologies

- ORSC is Overarching Technology
- US Derived High Strength Ox Resistant Material

Ox Rich Preburner

- Combustion Stable Injector
- Uniformly Mixed Ox Rich Gas

Turbopump Assembly

- Integrated Design
- Long Life Turbine
- Long Life Interpropellant Seal
- Integrally Damped Bearings

Thrust Chamber Assembly

- High Performance, CombustionStable Injector
- Tailored Cooling

Reusable Liquid Rocket Engine tech
Reusable & expendable rocket engine tech

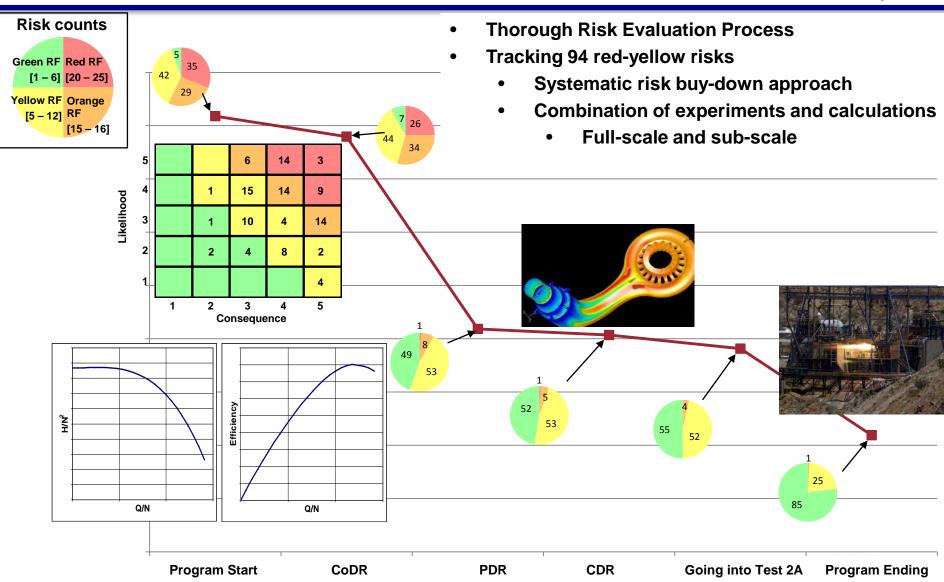


IntegratedTPA



Technical risk buy-down plan Within HCB







NASA/AFRL Collaborations



Collaborations

Project	AF Program
Water Rig Testing	НСВ
Aero-spike Nozzle Testing	3GRB
Real Time Vibrational Monitoring System	USET
Ox rich Preburner Combustion Stability Assessment	НСВ
ALREST	НСВ
Promoted Combustion Testing & Oxygen Compatibility	
Assessment	НСВ

Leveraging technical expertise for oversight

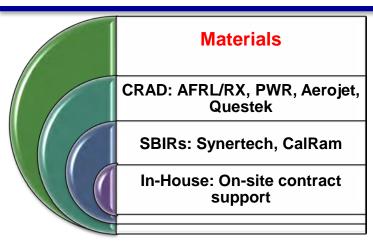
Project	AF Program
General Fluid System Simulation Program	НСВ
Technical Advisors	USET/HCB
AFRL Turbomachinery Independent Review Board Members	USET/HCB

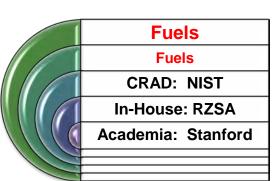


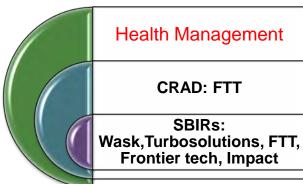


Hydrocarbon BoostKey Supporting Technology Efforts

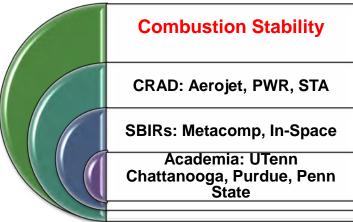


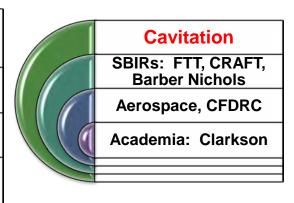


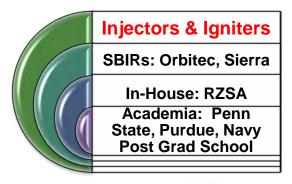




HC Boost Components & Demo Engine CRAD: Aerojet, FTT











Additional Risk Reduction Combustion Instabilities



- Combustion instabilities are a key risk to any rocket engine development program
- Can be extremely destructive and can destroy the engine and the test stand
- Complex interaction between many phenomena



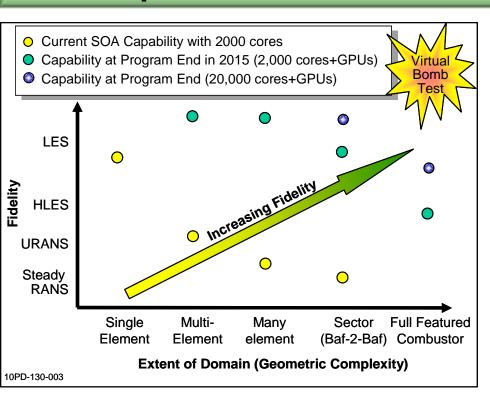




Advanced Liquid Rocket Engine Stability Technology (ALREST)



Develop a suite of multi-scale combustion stability models



Combustion stability is high risk

ALREST program models key physics

- Kinetics
- Hydrocarbon mixtures

Tools developed can be extended

- Military and commercial rockets
 - Solid and liquid
- Gas turbines
 - Flight and land based power
- Other combustion systems

Multi-scale physics based modeling mitigates combustion stability risk and reduces development costs





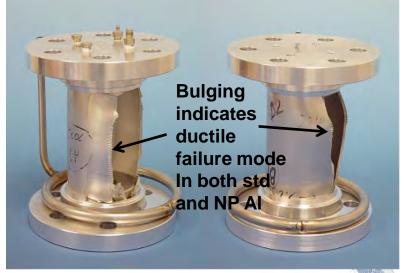
Additional Risk Reduction Materials Research



- •Spearheaded development of Mondaloy™, a new, high strength, oxygen compatible metal
 - Required for reusable high pressure ox-rich staged combustion engine
- Spearheaded development of nano-aluminum which has greater strength than typical aluminum alloys



Full-scale turbine housing & high speed rotor





Conclusions



- AFRL/RZS is leading the development of the next generation of rocket engine technology
 - Drive towards model driven development
 - Strong emphasis on Systems Engineering
 - Working both cost and technologies
- Pursuing performance and operability goals in support of Air Force space access (expendable or reusable)
 - Critical tech for high performance domestic ORSC liquid rocket engine
 - Program goals defined by DoD, NASA and industry partnership
 - Strong focus on systems engineering
 - Periodic data transfer to industry throughout the program
 - Collaborations with NASA fully leverages domestic expertise and facilities

